THE DAILY EVENING THIS CHAPT - PHILLS OF THE PARTY AND A VENTAGE OF

From London Society. It is now some months since one of the leading and most popular journals of the day directed the public attention to a very remarkable phase of society in Paris. It seems that a certain portion of the beau monde of that capital, impelled by an incredible impulse (whether for good or evil who can tell?) made advances to the demi monde, and both sought and obtained admission within the precincts of that society. It almost surpasses belief, that women of fair reputation, of good descent, and of high repute in the best Parisian society, should, for the sake of an idle curiosity, condescend to desire an acquaintance with the life, manners, and customs of a certain class of women whose position and circumstances denote the very reverse of purity and chastity, and who keep a kind of court which is attended by all the men of wealth and fashion between twenty and sixty. It is possible that the bean monde may have desired to solve the problem why there existed so great a disinclination for matrimony, and what those charms were which attracted so many from their homes and made them truants. They may have wished to reclaim some who had wandered from their allegiance, but it was a rash experiment, and one which nothing could justify. Their presence sanctioned that against which their whole life was, or ought to have been, a protest. They descended from their high position, and if they have sullied their own reputation they have no one to blame but themselves. If mere idle curiosity was their motive they were, of course, still more without excuse. We all know how fatal a gift curiosity is, and how much woe it has worked. Our common mother live was not proof against it, and we are sufferers. How could they hope to escape its penalties if they were bent upon indulging it at all risks? But there a much graver question underlying this peculiar phase of Parisian soci ety. Is it that in France there is a dif-ferent code of morals to that which prevails wherever Christianity is taught? Is it that French morality and French decency are names without a meaning, and that Paris is more honeycombed with vice than any other city? Is it that the Court is less pure or the general tone of society more corrupt? Is it that home influences are unknown or depreciated? It is a remarka le fact, when taken in combination with the dourishing condition of the demi-monde and the recognized "status" it has in Paris, that a French family is proverbially small; so much so that the contrary is looked upon as quite exceptional, which a French lady of our acquaintance spoke of as being comme les Angrais.

It was not long after our attention had been drawn to the existing state of things, that we read an account of the magnificence of a house in Paris belonging to a lady whose ambition it was to eclipse all her rivals in luce. In addition to the boundless expenditure which she lavished upon it, she ordered, it was said, four pictures of herself to be painted after a peculiar fashion, which shall be nameless. In one of them, which has been completed, she is represented as Cleopatra, as she rises up in her unveiled beauty before the 'dull, cold-blooded Cæsar,' into whose presence she had been introduced within the folds of a carpet. This speaks volumes, and needs no comment. If uch lionnes are the rage of the fashionable and artistic world of Paris, we cannot be surprised that there should be any approximaion to an entente cordial between the beau nonde and the demi monde. We remember to ave heard some years ago an Englishman. who had married a foreigner, declare that he would never allow his wife to have a French oman for her friend, as he believed there as scarcely one good one amongst them. This was a sweeping condemnation which we were not slow to protest, because we have ourselves known several who are examples of all that is good and pure. But after the revelations that have lately been made, we are inclined to fear that general ociety is not conspicuous for its morality.

Paris has reached a climax in what is geneally called civilization that cannot be surassed. She has adorned and beautified herelf with a rapidity and splendor that are without a parallel. She is the most beautiful apital in the world-the queen of cities; she as put out of sight all that can offend the aste of the most refined critics; she has riven further and further back all the signs f poverty and labor which might offend the e or suggest a thought inconsistent with the pulence and gayety with which it is her desire o impress her visitors; she is a very Sybarite of cities; but with all her magnificence of decoration, with all her lavish outlay and ever-changing caprice, which constitutes her the leader of fashion throughout Europe, she carries within herself the elements of her own ruin, which cannot be far distant. No seciety can last long which is so rotten at its core, where profligacy reigns, and all sense of

propriety is at a discount.

The history of the world supplies abundant instances of cities which have reached a climax of refined splendor, and, being lifted up in their pride have overlooked virtue, and have been dashed to the ground, and have crumbled to ruin; nor need France go far to look for such an example. In the period before the great French Revolution society had become corrupt. They who ought to have been ramples of virtue made use of their high and exalted position for the indulgence of their evil passions, and saw in it only opportunities for a vicious life. Even now men tremble at the recollection of the awful judgment that fell upon them, which has left that fair and beautiful country in a state of ferment from which there seems no repose, and which can only be kept under by the firm hand of a great military power which is ever ready to repress the first indication of the popular mind daring to think for itself.

We have said there is a deeper and graver question underlying the present aspect of society in Paris. May it not be that there is throughout society, in every part of the world, a general uprising against restrictions of all kinds? Freedom and liberty are the watchwords of all parties and all nations, and the separation between them and licentiousness and license is very narrow and quickly got over. Under their high-sounding names much wrong is done; spoliation and lawlessness shelter themselves there, and every one claims for himself the right to do what seems to him good in his own eyes. It is impossible to help seeing that there is a growing dislike to all authority, to everything which imposes a fetter upon the human will. Children are quick to throw off the restraints of parental authority; married people to live more separate lives; scholars to sit in judgment on their teachers; congregations to dismiss their preachers; the clergy to set at nought their bishops; politicians to foment discord and rebellion when it one of the popular haunts of the demi monde. suits their purpose to do so. The disposition It is true that our noble countrywomen shut

THE "BEAUX MONDES" OF PARIS AND LONDON. A to reduce the law of both Church and State | out for the time its usual patronesses, down to the very minimum of its letter is one | and monopolized it to themselves, and of the prevailing faults of the age. The first promptings of the human intellect of the present day is to dispute, step by step, every de-mand which is made upon it in the name of authority; and we believe it to be this temper which tends to the severance of those ties and the deprecation of those maxims which are the

bond and safeguard of society. There are certain usages and customs better known by the somewhat indefinite term of the convenances of society, which have become to some extent law, and have a prescriptive right to our respectful attention and consideration. Against these the mind of the nineteenth century rebels. Old customs and traditions are treated with the utmost contempt and set at naught, and in the manners of the rising generation there is expressed the most decided resistance to that delicacy of thought and consideration for others which formerly served to make men keep out of sight any infringement against good morals It may be said that the motive was low-that it was a mere feeling of human respect, and, as such, of but little value; yet, even if so, i surely had the advantage over that most cul pable disregard for appearances which leads to the public exhibition of vice. In the fact that men dare not associate publicly with vicious companions there lies a protest on the part of society in general against their evil doings; but the moment they cease to restrain their conduct within due limits, and unblushingly pursue their course, and society still tolerates them and winks at their effrontery, there is no longer any safeguard against its utter demoralization.

We owe a vast debt to those who have raised their voices in condemnation of the attitude of the beau monde towards the demi monde of Paris. We do not entertain the opinion held sy some that it is better not to speak of these things, but simply to ignore them as if they did not exist; for if we have a serious malady, or a wound in any part of our bodies, we do not gain anything by pretending that we have it not; and we hold that it is, to say the least, unwise to shut our eyes to the fact that a revolution of an important character has taken place in society.

In public matters there is nothing wrong in pointing out a scan all where it exists. To erret out a neighbor's faults, and to expose them to the public gaze, is an infringement of the law of charity. But that which is a blot in the intercourse of individuals with each other, chameleon-like, changes its hue altogether when it becomes a question of nation against nation. National customs, national tastes, national faults, are a safe mark, for other nations to hit at pleasure. In the first place, what is national is more or less public property—there is no exposure of "secret faults;" and, in the second place, the principle of self-protection justifies it, because we may avert evil from ourselves by noting its existence and its ruinous consequences elsewhere. We may effect a kind of moral quarantine by which dangerous and polluting influences shall be kept at a distance. It becomes a duty to note and comment upon the signs of the times, and to take warning from every false step which others make. We may thereby arrest the progress of evil at home, and expose the snares and pitfalls which lie concealed beneath a specious exterior; only let us be sure of one thing-that we are equally clear-sighted as to our own defects.

"O wad some power the gittle gie us To see oursels as ithers see us; It was free mony a blunder free us, And feelish notion."

There is no fault into which we are more apt to fall than that of being keen to detect errors and shortcomings in others, and slow in discovering our own. As individuals we have no right to do so. But the law which is intended to seal the lips of those who are addicted to evil speaking has no such restrictive power where nations and the public good are concerned. It is said that, as a rule, no class of persons is so censorious as the highly moral. There is something, perhaps, in the unassailableness of virtue and morality which tempts the virtuous to throw stones; and we are disposed to think that it is the tendency of all nations, but especially of Englishmen, to hold the customs, traditions, and manners of

all other countries cheap.

It is a matter of fact that, with all our national pride, we are, in many instances, the most servile copyists of the French, and it will be well for us to inquire whether the spirit of this century has not led us in the same direction as that which we so justly condemn in our neighbors. Are there any indications of a similar movement on this side of the Channel? Can we detect any signs and sounds of its advent among us? There is no wisdom in throwing dust in our own eyes; to be forewarned is to be forearmed, and we are inclined to think that there are sufficient

grounds for apprehension. Not many years ago it would have been considered to be the very acme of indecency and impudence for any of the thoughtless young men who abound, more or less, in every capital to recognize, or to appear even to notice in public, any of those fair "unfortunates" who lie in wait "to hunt souls." They would have been distressed beyond measure at the idea that their mothers or sisters should suspect, much more know, of their having formed any liaison so dangerous and disreputable. But such tenderness of conscience, such regard for the proprieties of life, scarcely remains. It is no uncommon thing for a young man to appear in the Park escorting a "celebrity" of this kind, and as he passes some lady of his acquaintance, to lift his hat in courteous recognition of her, as though there were nothing to be ashamed of in his companion. Nor is it rare for a popular character to appear at the Opera, exquisitely dressed, and with some pretense of modesty in her attire, in one of the most conspicuous boxes, surrounded by her admirers, whose relations witness their infatuation from the opposite tier. Nor is this all. The very names of these women have become so notorious that they are in the mouths of many of the fast young ladies of our beau monde. How they have come to such a knowledge let others tell; but they speak of them, of their "turn out," and their horsemanship, and note their dress and style, and can tell the "Skittles" ponies at a distance, and the precise hour at which she drives into the Park; how she wears her hat, the color of her horse and habit, and even go so far as to dress after her, taking their cue from her, as if they envied her her power of attraction. It is notorious that many of the changes which we have witnessed of late years in hats and petticoats have originated from celebrities of this kind, and we fear it is an indication of a disposition on the part of our beau monde to take a leaf out of the book; of the bean monde of Paris. There was also a symptom of a like tendency in the strange freak which so engrossed all our fine ladies a few years ago, when nothing would satisfy them but 'a night at Cremorne.' They were possessed by a strange and most illadvised curiosity to know something of its

attractions, and to acquaint themselves with

that in this respect they did not go so deep into the mire as our fereign neighbors would have done, who would have preferred it un-Romfordized; but in other respects it exhibits the same tendency to overstep the barrier between them and their frail sisterhood, which we would earnestly implore them never to ower for any consideration. We think that, taking all things into account, the disposition which exists to trample out of sight all the finer lines which until lately regulated the social intercouse of the upper classes, and the very great license which is given to the tongue, by which the fine edge of modesty is blunted, we shall do well to look at home before we are so loud in our condemnation of others. Burns' lines to the 'unco' guid' are never out

"A' ye wha are sae gold yoursel, Sae plous and sae holy; Ye've nocht to do but mark and tell Your neebours' faults and folly."

If we have as yet escaped the contamination which must, we fear, precede such an act as that by which the bean monde of Paris degraded itself, it is still an undoubted fact that we are not standing on such a pinnacle of superior sanctity and morality that we can reasonably congratulate ourselves that we are "not as other men.

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the accounts of their Administration to the estates of
these persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustoes'
accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the
office of the Hegister for the Probats of Wills and
Granting Letters of Administration in and for the
city and County of Philade phiss and that the same
will be presented to the Ordinans' Court of said city
and county for confirmation and allowance, on the
third FRIDAY in April next, at in o'click in the
morning, at the County Court House in said city.

third FRIDAY in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House is said city.

Jen. 23, Mary Ann Anderson, Administratrix of CHARLES ANDERSON, deceased.

24, Eugene Linnard, Administrator of EUPHE-MIA DUNHAM, deceased.

25, Many Ann Anderson, Administratrix of EUPHE-MIA DUNHAM, deceased.

25, Many Mesad Administrator of A. HAMILTON THOMSON, deceased.

25, Hetty Hassem Administrator of A. HAMILTON THOMSON, deceased.

25, Lea, S. Carson and William Windle, Executors of JOSEPH CARSON, deceased.

27, John L. Phillips, Executor of CARRY ANN CAMPHELL, deceased.

27, Menjan Dobbins, Executor of ZEBEDER DUBBINS, deceased.

28, William Lynch, Administrator of MICHAEL F. CHILLY, deceased.

29, William Lynch, Administrator of MICHAEL F. CHILLY, deceased.

41, John H. Curtis, Trustee of ELIZABETH FENNER, deceased.

42, George Stewardson, Executor (as flied by his Executor) of MARGARET C. MEADE, deceased.

43, George Stewardson, Executor (as flied by his Executor) of MARGARET C. MEADE, deceased.

44, George C. Nabbeys, Administrator of GEORGE H. NaPHEYS, deceased.

45, Thomas T. Holme and John Tolbert, Executors of JAMES POLLETT, deceased.

46, Thomas T. Holme and John Tolbert, Executors of James Guntrie, Executor of JOSEPH ACHUFF, deceased.

47, James Guntrie, Executor of JOSEPH ACHUFF, deceased.

48, Lynch H. Winslow, Administrator of WILLE BROOKE, deceased.

49, James S. Redfield, Administrator of WILLIAM REDEFIELD, deceased.

40, James S. Redfield, Administrator of WILLIAM BURNS, deceased.

41, William C. Randolph, Administrator of WILLIAM BURNS, deceased.

" 11, William C. Randolph, Administrator of WIL-LIAM BURNS, deceased.
" 11, Caroline Eckstein, Executrix of JOHN KRAUSZ, deceased. " 11, William A. and Anthony S. Ruffner, Execu-tors of ANTHONY RUFFNER, deceased-" 13, James Craig and Catharine Shoemaket, Ad ministrators of N. KLINE SHOEMAKER

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY

LAND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of J. PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON, De-Estate of J. PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON, Deceased,
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of CHARLES H. HUTCHINSON, JAMES H. HUTCHINSON, and PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON, Executors of the will of J. PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON. Esq. deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 28, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 131 S. FIFTH street, in the City of Philadelphia.

CHAPMAN BIDDLE, Anditor.

OTICE.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILA
DELPHIA. of June Term, 1986. No. 84. In Divorce
AMALIA VOELKER vs. PHILIPP VOELKER,
To Philipp Voetker, the above-named respondentsir—The depositions of witnesses for libellant in the
above case will be taken before E. K. NICHOLA
Frag., the Examiner, appointed by the Court to take two
timony in the above case, at the office of the anasoriber
No. 512 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on the 22d
day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 clock P. M.

FRED. DITTMANN.
44 15t*

Attorney for Libellant.



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11, William A. and Anthony S. Ruffner, Executors of Anthony RUFFNER, deceased.

13. James Craig and Catharine Shoemaker, Administrators of N. KLINE SHOEMAKER deceased.

13. Thomas Williams Jr., Administrator of BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS, deceased.

14. Enma M. Wison, Guardian of ELLA WILSON, late a minor.

14. Rosina Paravicini. Administratix of JOHN PARAVICINI. deceased.

14. Peter Tanney, Administrator of ARTHUR TANNEY, deceased.

15. Ling M. Wison, Administratix of JOSEPH T. WILSON, deceased.

16. William Reed Administrator of MARGAREF WOOD, deceased.

17. WILSON, deceased.

18. Edward S. Campbell. Executor of FAULINA S. L. Lilbe. deceased.

18. Edward S. Campbell. Executor of FAULINA S. L. Lilbe. deceased.

19. Edward S. Cambbell. Executor of JACOB FRAUTH. deceased.

10. Sarah Pagl. Administrator of JACOB FRAUTH. deceased.

11. Sanerwein, Administrator of JACOB FRAUTH. deceased.

12. Anna C. Dincan, et al., Executors of WILLIAM JUNCAN. deceased.

13. Parick Kelly, Administrator of WILLIAM JUNCAN. deceased.

19. George S. James, Administrator of RACHEL DEN ESCANCE.

19. George S. James, Administrator of RACHEL DEN ESCANCE. deceased.

19. Joseph A. Collins, Administrator of THOMAS H. PIERCE, deceased.

19. Joseph A. Collins, Administrator of THOMAS H. PIERCE, deceased.

19. Joseph Rost and William McMahon, Executors of OHN McGLAIN. deceased.

20. Joseph Rost and William McMahon, Executors of OHN McGLAIN. deceased.

21. Joseph Rost and William McMahon, Executors Of OHN McGLAIN. deceased.

22. John and David Sellers, Executors of HARRY N. John Williams, Administrator of JUNCAN JOHN McGLAIN. deceased.

22. John A. Berlin, et al., Executors of HARRY N. John Williams, Administrator of JUNCAN JOHN McGLAIN. deceased.

22. John A. Berlin, et al., Executors of Mary S. BUNTING, Cecased.

23. John Williams, Jr., Administrator of ULL-LIAM B. GRIER, M. D., deceased.

24. John Williams, Administrator of HARGA-RET PERKENEY INE, deceased.

25. John Williams, George deceased.

26. John Williams administrator of FREDE-RILL Administ 23, Ada F Wieman (late Campbell), Administratic of William S, Campbell, deceased.

23, Peter C, Van Biunk, Executor of Hannah Napier, deceased.

25, William M, David, et al., Trustees of JEA-NETTE S, WOODWARD, deceased.

26, Ann P, Woodward, Guardian of LEONIDAS S, WOODWARD, late a minor.

26, Charles Robbins, Executor of Margaret Yonker, deceased.

26, Edward N, Wright and Joseph Austin Spencer, Executors of PETER ROVOUDT, deceased.

26, Hannah Walters, Executive of JOHN KLUTZ, deceased.

27, A. W. Corgee, Administrator of JOHN MOR-RIS TAYLOR, deceased.

28, Humphrey Sullivan Search Ellen Robinson, Administrator of JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, deceased.

28, Maria Bozzell, Executive of GEORGE A, BURZELL, deceased.

28, Maria Bozzell, Executive of GEORGE A, BURZELL, deceased.

28, Dauieland Isaac Ep. J. Executors of GEORGE B, EALL, deceased.

28, Sophia Digman, Administratrix of JOHN DIGMAN, deceased.

28, Annie E, Siewart, Guardian of HENRY O, STEWART, minor child of JAMES A, STEWART, minor child of JAMES A, STEWART, deceased.

28, W. Heyward Drayton, Executor and Trustee of PERCIVAL DRAYTON, deceased.

29, Emily Louderback, Administratrix of the Estate of MATTHIAS LOUDERBACK, deceased.

29, Emily Louderback, Administratrix of the Estate of MATTHIAS LOUDERBACK, deceased.

20, Emily Louderback, Administratrix of the Fetate of MATTHIAS LOUDERBACK, feeensed.

20, Ently Louderback, Administrative of PERCIVAL DRAYTON, deceased.

21, Ann M. Ducachet and Edward Shippen, Administrators of Rev, HENRY W, DUCACHEL, deceased.

22, Ann M. Ducachet and Edward Shippen, Administrators of Rev, HENRY W, DUCACHEL, deceased. 23, Ada F. Wieman (late Campbell), Adminis-tratrix of WILLIAM S, CAMPBELL, de-